Amendments to the Claims:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1. (canceled).

Claim 2. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim $\frac{1}{2}$, wherein:

one of the pair of stages to which the pair of optical fiber collimators is fixed is a fixed stage that is fixed at a predetermined position on the linear guide rail;

the stage to which the pair of reflecting mirrors is fixed is a movable stage capable of moving along the linear guide rail; and

each stage has a pressing mechanism for applying pressure in a direction perpendicular to the direction of movement of the linear guide rail to prevent a gap between the stages and the linear guide rail.

Claim 3. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim 1, comprising:

a linear guide rail;

a pair of stages engaged with the linear guide rail;

a V-groove holder mounted on one of the stages;

a pair of optical fiber collimators secured to the V-groove holder;

a pair of reflecting mirrors mounted on the other stage in such a manner that reflecting surfaces thereof intersect at 90°; and

an actuator for moving the stage on which the reflecting mirrors are mounted along the linear guide rail,

wherein[[:]] each of the pair of optical fiber collimators is a GRIN lens having a pitch of

Appl. No. 10/044,992 Amendment dated December 22, 2003 Reply to Office Action of September 29, 2003

0.25, which is connected to an optical fiber;

connecting end faces of the GRIN lens and the optical fiber are obliquely polished at 6° or more and connected to each other; and

an anti-reflection film is formed on each light-beam incidence/exit end face.

Claim 4. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim $\frac{1}{2}$, wherein:

the pair of reflecting mirrors is a first reflecting mirror and a second reflecting mirror, which are arranged in such a manner that the reflecting surfaces meet each other at 90° and have an incidence angle and an exit angle of 45° with respect to incident light and exit light, respectively;

the first reflecting mirror deflects the light beam incident from the first optical fiber collimator by 90° with respect to the optical axis, and reflects it toward the second reflecting mirror; and

the second reflecting mirror deflects the incident light beam by 90° with respect to the optical axis, and reflects it along the optical axis of the second optical fiber collimator.

Claim 5. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim $\frac{1}{3}$, wherein:

the V-groove holder has two V-grooves formed in parallel;

one of the pair of optical fiber collimators is arranged in each of the V-grooves of the V-groove holder such that the optical axes are in parallel with to each other;

the pair of reflecting mirrors is secured to the movable stage such that each of them faces the corresponding one of the pair of optical fiber collimators; and

the light beam propagating between the optical fiber collimators can be sent to and received from the reflecting mirrors with a low transmission loss.

Claim 6. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim 4 3,

Appl. No. 10/044,992 Amendment dated December 22, 2003 Reply to Office Action of September 29, 2003

wherein[[,]] the actuator for moving the movable stage is based on any one of a motor-driven ball screw mechanism, an air-driven cylinder mechanism, and a manual ball screw mechanism.

Claim 7. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim 4 3, wherein[[,]] each of the pair of reflecting mirrors has a metal film or a multilayer dielectric film formed on the reflecting surface thereof.

Claim 8. (presently amended): A light-signal delaying device according to Claim 4 3, wherein[[,]] each optical fiber used in the optical fiber collimators is any of a single mode fiber, a mode-dispersion shift fiber, and a polarization preserving fiber.